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We copy the following in our lines, by George P. Morris, from the New York Mirror, which have been sent to us by Henry Russell. They are on a hackneyed subject, it is true, but no matter, they have a sweet simplicity, which is the more valuable, because so seldom found in modern poetry.—Port Courier.

THE GAK.

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's land
That placed it near his cot:
There, woodman, let it stand,
Thy axe shall harm it not!

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea,
And wouldst thou hack it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties;
Oh, spare that aged oak,
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy
I sought its grateful shade;
In all his gushing joy
Here, too, my sisters played.
My mother kissed me here:
My father pressed my hand—
Forgive this foolish war,
But let that old oak stand!

My heartstrings round thee cling,
Gleams as thy bark old friend!
Here shall the wild-bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm still brave!
And, woodman, leave the spot;
With I've a hand to save,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

HOW OLD ARE THOU?

Count not thy days that have been idly flown,
The years that were vainly spent,
Nor speak of the hours that must blush to own,
When thy spirit stands before the throne,
To account for the talents lent.

But number the hours redeemed from sin,
The moments employed for heaven—
Oh, how and why thy days have been,
Thy life, a toilsome but worthless scene,
For a nobler purpose given.

Will the shade go back on the dial plate
Will the sun stand still on his way?
Fath' hark on—and thy spirit's rate
Beats on the point of life's little day—
Then live while 't is called to-day.

Life's waking hours, like the night's rest,
As they pass, in vain are lost;
Oh, come, then, and live! nor deem that man's age
Sands in the length of his pilgrimage,
But in days that are truly woe.

WHAT IS IT TO BE POOR.

No man, says Mr. Fry, of Penn., in an excellent speech on abolishing the duty on bread stuffs:

No man in this House, nor no man in this country, without actual experience, knows what it is to be poor. (There are people, who by extravagance and prodigality in their habits of life, even with a liberal income, are poor; I do not mean them.)—I mean those who have large families to maintain, frequently overtaken by sickness, others from the want of the necessaries of life, or other causes; who have large bills to pay high prices for fuel, food, and clothing, and for the support of which the poor man is entirely dependent upon his labor. Such are the poor people; and I say, I repeat, no man in this House or in this country, who has been raised and brought up in easy or affluent circumstances, can form the remotest idea of the actual condition and frequent (though often silent) suffering of this vast portion of our community.—It is Valuable, I say, because it is then labor which produces and constitutes the wealth of the country.—It is labor which sustains and supports your Government; your tariff systems, your banks, and your thousand other corporate and chartered privileges, that monopolize, feed and fatten upon the sweat and toil of this great artery in the body public.

Sir, I have passed the abyss. But I do know from sad and impressive experience, what it is to be poor; and I can sympathize and feel, and I do feel, for the sufferings and privations of those who are thus situated; and I would sacrifice almost any interest, any policy, and any compromise, to administer as far as in my power to the wants of that unfortunate class of my countrymen.

And what excuse, what justification, can a member of this House plead, in refusing to contribute his mite to alleviate the condition of these people, as much as in his power? Why endeavor to defeat the inquiry? Rather may the people of the country, upon whom the present high price of bread-stuffs bears so disastrously hard, be left in their present situation, deplora-

ble as it is, than we will consent to take down the present duties; for fear, if once commenced, the injury might extend itself into the whole system of indirect taxation that now is, and has been since its commencement, grieved down to a level with the slave, upon the mere pretence of collecting money for the support of the government, when the government does not need it.

DISCONTENT.

How universal is it. We never yet knew the man who would say, "I am contented."—Go where you will, among the rich and poor, the man of competence, or the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, you hear the sound of murmuring and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune with his nose around a cask.—"Ah," sighed he, "mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round and round like a dog, driving away at a hoop." "Heigho," sighed a blacksmith one hot day, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow, while the red hot iron gleamed on his anvil—this is a life with a vengeance! "Oh that I were a carpenter," ejaculated a shoemaker, as he bent over his lap stone, "here am I, day after day, wearing my soul in making soles for others, cooped up in his 7 by 9 room." "I am sick of this out door work," says the carpenter, brooding under sweltering sun, or exposed to the inclemencies of the weather—if I were only a tailor!" "Last day of grace—banks won't discount—customers won't pay, what shall I do?" grumbles the merchant. "I rather be a truck horse, a dog, anything!" "Happy fellows," groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry, musty record.—And so through all the ramifications of society, all are complaining of their condition, finding fault with their peculiar calling. If I were only (this or that) I should be content, is the universal cry—any thing but what I am. So wags the world, so it has wagg'd, and so it will wag.—Review and Telegraph.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Northampton Courier, dated

MARBLE, Ala. Dec. 12, 1836.

A person in New England hears of the high wages a mechanic can obtain here, or the salary a clerk might get. He is astonished. He never once thinks of the expenses here. A few of them I will enumerate.

Private houses rent from \$500 to \$2000; board from \$15 to \$65 per month; servants' hire, 20 to \$25 per month; wood \$12; fresh meats, 25 cts. per lb; turkeys and pigs 4 to \$5 each; chickens, 75 c. to \$1; eggs, 75—have been \$1 50; butter, 45 to 50; lard, 25; milk \$1 50 per gallon; apples retail at 12 1-2—1 have seen large ones sold at 18 3-4; if you keep a horse, \$25 per month for him; 60 cts. for cutting hair, and boxes in the post office \$6; provisions of all kinds are enormous here. Mechanics and labouring men get good wages—a good mechanic get from \$1 1-2 to \$3 per day, and you cannot hire a negro for less than \$2 50. Negroes selling, women from \$80 to \$1200; men, 1400 to \$2000.

Notwithstanding these enormous expenses our city continues to flourish and buildings are going up in every direction. Two large hotels are building that will compete in size with the Astor House, with the exception of one wing. Four churches are now building, a large seminary just completed and another nearly so—we are just commencing a Gas works. Every thing in the shape of a house is occupied and many ordinary houses are rented for more than all the buildings cost. A landlord told me a few days since that he gave \$800 for a house and lot, and rented it for \$1200.

The tailors make you pay from 16 to \$20 for making a coat—but if you have any thing to do with Law or Physic, you might as well take the benefit act at once. Our great staple you will see by the papers is on the decline. It comes in slow, owing to the low rivers, and is now quite dull. Money is now scarce here to buy any thing but provisions. It commands most any price. You can shave good notes here for as much as your conscience will let you ask. The people are talking about Rail Roads—one from Tennessee and one from Vicksburg. Although both are cherished yet it is all talk and no work. They do not take hold of such things here as they do in New England. Every body seems bent on one great object, and that is making money—that seems to absorb the mind of every one, and it leaves no room for any thing else.

The morals of the city are evidently improving—there are not so many stores open on Sunday as there used to be, and it is more fashionable to attend church. School houses and academies are built or under contract all over the country.

Communications to the Editor.

I perceive in the Portland Gazette of the 16th inst., what purports to be a denunciation of James L. Olin, against a paragraph in my issue of the 14th inst., where a terms an "unimpaired and unabashed article" upon "our worthy fellow citizen and occasional Washington Correspondent." I did not expect my remarks upon Mr. Olin,

would receive the approbation of the Gazette, for I well knew that he was too intimately and personally connected with its history and interests for the occurrence of such an event. Having endorsed by publication its correspondent's remarks upon the "venerable black coat" of Senator Dana, it would not be reasonable to suppose that the dust could be whipped out of that on the back of Sam Hyde, without some of it flying into the eyes of his employers. It is true, as the Gazette says, that the Argus is governed by a rule which requires it to "attack every man in any way distinguished," it could not dare hope that Sam Hyde should escape—for it is a fact creditable to the community, that he has for some time been quite "distinguished" among its members: his fame for escaping legal, as well as illegal, tribunals, is not confined to the limits of the State which he recently found it convenient to leave in a hurry, but is recorded, as he himself would say, "in letters of living light," in more than one, two, or three, of the twenty six States of the Union. In connexion with Sam Hyde, the Gazette talks about "men too honest to wear the yoke," with a mock gravity which adds ten-fold to the bitterness of its irony. In conclusion, the Gazette very wisely leaves Hyde to fight his own battles, and passes the Argus over to his hands. If Hyde takes the Gazette's cue, his next letter will find me "at home."

I send you a short sketch of the debate which took place this afternoon, on the seat of Government bill, for which I am in part indebted to a friend. The original bill it will be recollected provided for the removal of the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland, on the blank day of blank.

This morning, Mr. Paine of Sanford, moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting an amendment substituting the question to the decision of the people at the March and April elections—requiring that their votes shall be returned within thirty days, and counted by the Governor and Council—and making it the duty of the Governor, in case a majority of those votes shall be in favor of a removal to Portland, to issue his Proclamation convening the next Legislature at the latter place. Mr. Holmes moved to amend the amendment, in such a way as to lay the votes of the people before the next Legislature. The House went into a debate, which took a wide range, and was conducted with great zeal and talent, on both sides, from two until after six o'clock. Mr. Holmes, of Alfred, made one of his peculiar speeches in support of his amendment, which if adopted, would have defeated the principal object of the bill. On Tuesday, he voted against the indefinite postponement of the bill, in the majority—yesterday, he went dead against the bill, as well as against the whole of the remaining delegation from York County—which in this instance, he could not, to his sorrow, (as he, it is said, once boasted he could,) swing like a cat by the tail. From the tenor of some of Mr. Holmes' remarks, I am led to believe that he would like to stand in a friendly relation to the new administration—he gave one of his peculiar squirts that way.

Mr. Emery of Saco, followed Mr. Holmes, in opposition to his amendment, and made a clear, and forcible argument in favor of the principles of the bill. Mr. Foster of Pembroke, spoke three different times against the bill.

Messrs. Paine, of Sanford, Allen of Bangor, and Codman of Portland, were the principal speakers who followed in favor of the bill—their remarks were eloquent and forcible, and reflected much credit upon their abilities. The other speakers are all, I believe, enumerated in the accompanying sketch, and also, the different motions for adjournment, previous questions, &c. &c., and the disposition made of their respective questions. The amendment of Mr. Holmes was rejected, 96 to 77—and the bill was amended by Mr. Paine, was finally decided in the affirmative, by a vote of NINETY FOUR TO SEVENTY EIGHT. I forbear any remarks upon the question, until it shall have received the final action of the Senate.

Attest, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 18.
Mr. Holmes of Alfred, has just called up the bill for the removal of the seat of Government to Portland, with the amendment of Mr. Paine of Sanford, and an amendment by Mr. Holmes of Alfred, to the amendment.

Mr. Shaw of Orono, stated that he introduced the original Bill, and was in favor of its passage as by him introduced—that he had this day received instructions from his constituents, directing him to oppose its passage. He therefore felt bound to obey their instructions.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Holmes, would refer the decision of the people to the consideration of the next Legislature.—The people would, in that case, have merely the opportunity of expressing their preference, without surely that their wishes would be complied with.

Mr. Holmes spoke at length on his amendment, in a rambling, diffusive manner.—He alluded to the situation of the country for and against the removal. York and Cumberland County, he said, were in favor—Oxford, a County, new, and rapidly increasing, in favor—Kennebec and Lincoln the Counties, opposed—Washington divided, and Penobscot in favor, looking

with the eye of faith to its location at Bangor. He regretted that this question had been agitated, as it was pregnant with trouble. Local questions incited the most bitter and lasting enmities. He thought this a case where a small majority of the people should not rule.—The majority might live in a corner, a particular section of the State—and in that case the minority spread over a great surface and subject to great inconvenience, by the will of the majority. He instanced a case—two villages in the same parish, one containing one thousand, the other six hundred inhabitants—yet, the large village would, by the rule of the majority, have the Meeting House in their own, the large village, and those residing in the lesser village do all the travel. He alluded to Kennebec—he thought the people carried their heads a little too high. But on the whole he thought the Kennebeckers pretty clever fellows—especially the girls. He alluded to the smoke rooms in the Hotels. He knew that handsome men would draw the smoke. His own room smoked all last winter, and tho' likely it might this. Mr. Holmes adjured party spirit—Time was, when he chose to ride the whirlwind—and if he could not direct the storm, he liked to be in it.—But from his own account, "a change has come o'er the spirit of his dream."—Age had cooled the hot blood of his youth—checked the exuberance of spirit—although, with a sly wink at the ladies in the Gallery, he said he was not so very old. Mr. Holmes closed by observing, that a new state of things was about to commence—that a new administration would soon be in power—that he had had long personal acquaintance with the successful aspirant for his head; was for a series of years associated on the same Committee, and knew his capacity, and estimated his talents.—He would join no cabal to pledge opposition in advance.—He would only condemn where he must, and approve where he could.—So Mr. Holmes, although he yesterday voted against the indefinite postponement—to-day, like the spotted pig, frisks about so that he cannot be counted.

Mr. Holmes was followed by Mr. Emery of Saco, who in a clear and concise manner defended the right of the people to decide on this question.—He plainly shew the impolicy of the present location, and believed Portland, in addition to latitude of accommodation, would give bond for the safety of the State as strong as Augusta bonds; and free from draw-backs.

Mr. Foster of Pembroke, followed in opposition to Mr. Emery, and occupied the floor for some time, explaining his reasons for adhering to the present location.

Mr. Shaw of Orono, moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, whereby the motion for indefinite postponement was negatived. The motion was seconded and his propriety was shortly discussed and decided as out of order, by the Chair.

Mr. Foster of Cherryfield, hoped the motion to strike out would not prevail. That the people of Washington County were not consulted on the former change, and he now hoped they would be. That the decision alone would settle this matter beyond all further disturbance.

Mr. Parri of Backfield, and Mr. Knowlton of Montville, spoke against the general merits of the bill.

The previous question was then moved and sustained by the house. This threw out the proposed amendments, and made the passage of the bill the question before the House. When this was announced from the Chair, Mr. Goodnow, of Paris, moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the previous question, which motion was sustained by the House. The question then recurred on the amendment of the people.

Mr. Paine, of Sanford, spoke eloquently and forcibly against the amendment to the amendment, and in favor of the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Allen of Bangor, on the same side, who addressed the House with much spirit, and gave Mr. Holmes of Alfred, some pretty severe hits.

Mr. Wells of Hallowell, offered some remarks on the other side. He was not in favor of presenting the question to the people at all—but it must be so submitted, was in favor of the amendment of Mr. Holmes. He seemed to have great distrust of the power of the people, and split hairs with astonishing facility.

Mr. Foster of Pembroke, rose to speak the fourth time—leave of the House being necessary, the question was put and decided in the negative, 81 to 53. So Mr. Foster was not permitted to speak.

Mr. Codman of Portland, rose, amid cries of question, question—but order was immediately restored, and Mr. C. proceeded in favor of the amendment of Mr. Paine of Sanford. He referred to the instructions received by Mr. Shaw of Orono, and enquired if there was not an Augusta lawyer residing at Orono, who had had business, pen and ink, and left a deep personal interest in keeping the Seat of Government in its present location.

Mr. Comstock of Lubec, made some remarks in favor of Mr. Holmes' amendment.

The question on striking out was about to be put, when Mr. Knight of Peru, asked leave to speak. The question was put to the House and decided in the affirmative.—Mr. Knight

then rose and spoke. He did not seem to be aware of the question before the House—but was decidedly in favor of the Government remaining where it now is.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, on striking out that portion of Mr. Paine's amendment, referring the votes of the people to the Governor and Council, and decided in the negative, 96 to 77.

The amendment of Mr. Paine of Sanford, was then adopted without being doubted. Mr. Parris then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, as amended. The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, 95 to 79.

The question on the final passage of the bill was called for, and it was decided it should be taken by yeas and nays.

An adjournment was called for, and voted down 95 to 56.

The final question, shall this bill pass, was then about to be put, when an amendment was moved. A debate then ensued on a question of order—and the Chair ruled that the amendment was not in order. The question was then taken upon passing the bill to be engrossed, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. York.—Messrs. Ayer, Barker, Brooks, Came, Carl, Clark, Cook, Deering, Emery, Goven, Hubbard, Johnson, Meeds, Paine, Patton, Perkins, Shapleigh, Seaver, Towle, Walker, Waterhouse, Wells.

Cumberland.—Messrs. Appleton, Baker, Beaman, Buzzell, Codman, Cushman, Donlap, Rose, Hunt, Hanzpeller, Jordan, Littlefield, Lyman, Marble, Merrill, Pierce, Phinney, Potter, Quincy, Randall, Rideout, Sewall, Soule, Stinchfield, Turner, Woodman.

Lincoln.—Messrs. Bryant, Berry, Carlisle, Cunningham, Fossett, Parsons, Sewall.

Hancock.—Messrs. Godfrey, Hinkley, Hooper, Peningill, Pillsbury, Richards, Smith, Washington.—Messrs. R. Foster, Hopkins, Libby, McLellan.

Kennebec.—Mr. Sheldon, Brown.

Oxford.—Messrs. Burbank, Eames, Gonde-
now, Gross, Greenwood, Hamlin, Hastings, Holt,
Ingalls, Merritt, Nevers, Poor, Smith.

Somerset.—Mr. Chase, Getchell, Welcome.

Penobscot.—Messrs. Allen, Beck, Eddy, Ellis, Hamlin, Milliken, Small.

Waldo.—Messrs. Chase, Hatch, Ide.—94.

Nays. York.—Mr. Holmes.

Lincoln.—Messrs. Eaton, Fletcher, Hodg-
kin, Hubbard, Keen, Levensaler, Lindley, O'Brien, Palmer, Smalley, Spaul, Stinson, Thayer, Thompson, Weeks.

Hancock.—Messrs. Higgins, Thoms.

Washington.—Messrs. Comstock, Eaton, S. C. Foster, Gilman, Judkins, Vance.

Kennebec.—Bowles, Cony, Cram, Davis, Dixon, Freeman, French, Holmes, Lane, Paine, Redington, Shaw Shorey, Smiley, Smith, Stanley, Stevens, Taber, Vance, Webb, Wells, Woodman.

Oxford.—Messrs. Booker, Knight, Parris.

Somerset.—Messrs. Conner, Davis, Faxon, Greenleaf, Hayden, Hopkins, J. Pratt, T. Pratt, Prescott, Richardson, Russell, Soule, Sylvester, Thompson.

Penobscot.—Messrs. Bradford, Morrill, Oaks, Shaw, Smart, Tibbets.

Waldo.—Messrs. Ames, Bartlett, Durlam, Johnson, G. Knowlton, E. Knowlton, Marden, Noyes, Vose.—78.

Augusta, Jan. 20.

The Portland Gazette of the 17th inst. containing a most base and infamous attack upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived here last evening. I but speak the common sentiment of all parties here, when I say, that the letter in question is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and that its character is such, that no respectable paper would have given it to the public. So incensed are the federal members of the Legislature that such a letter should have appeared in a paper claiming to be an organ of their party, that they have addressed a letter to the proprietors of the Gazette, censuring the publication, and demanding the name of the author. The name, however, will not, I suppose, be given—as a man capable of writing such a letter would be a too congenial spirit for the Gazette to expose.

So far as the Speaker is concerned, he ought to be, if he is not, thankful for the abuse of the Gazette; for no prominent member of the democratic party, who lived up to his professions, ever escaped calumny from that source. Mr. Hamlin has discharged the duties of the Chair to the entire satisfaction of the House, and with courtesy to all its members. No man, conscious of the responsible and perplexing duties of the chair, could have gone into it under the circumstances which Mr. Hamlin did, without feeling some anxiety and embarrassment, unless he was destitute of pride and honorable ambition. That embarrassment Mr. Hamlin has conquered, since he got warm in his seat, and the manner in which he discharges his duties gives his friends no reason to regret that they selected him to preside over their deliberations. If I am not mistaken, the man who assails him in the Gazette, has private grifts to redress—I think I know him, and them, *Nous verrons*.

I send you by this mail, the annual Report of the Land Agent, which will be read with much interest. It presents a full view of the situation

of the department entrusted to his care, and abundant evidence of the ability and judgment with which it has been managed.

I also send you a copy of the bill submitting the question of removal of the seat of Government to the people, as it passed the House.

In the Senate, at 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. Soule called up the bill relating to the seat of Government. The rule requiring all bills on the second reading to be referred to the Committee on bills in that stage, was dispensed with without a division. The bill was read, and the question declared to be on the amendment adopted by the House. Mr. Littlefield moved the division of the question, so that the first question should be on striking out of the original bill—the motion was carried without a division. The second question was on the adoption of the amendment, which was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays. Mr. Staples of Waldo, proposed an amendment, by inserting "and Council" after the word Governor, in the 20th line—negotiated. Mr. Benson then moved an amendment, and supported it with some remarks—the avowed object of Mr. Benson's amendment was to obtain a correct census of all the legal voters in the State, and to provide that, unless a number equal to a majority of all those voters, (whether voting or not) vote for the removal, it shall not be made. Mr. Littlefield followed in opposition. He regarded the proposition as preposterous, and as at war with the practice adopted in the decision of all questions referred to the people. Mr. Benson replied, and was speaking when the hour for the closing of the mail (1-2 past 11) arrived.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1837.
11 o'clock P. M.

Dear Sir,—I have just returned from the Senate, where a death blow was, at ten o'clock, given to the *Bank monster*, and Gen. Jackson placed *erat* before the American people and before the world, in the expunging of that Resolution of March 28, 1834, which held him up as a violator of the Constitution and laws and an usurper and tyrant. Yes, the deed is done, and the expunging process has been applied by a vote of 24 to 19. It has been a grand day—the debate had been going on for several days last week, and our friends were determined to spend no more time about it, but bring it to a close this day. Accordingly all were prepared—Mr. Clay opened the debate—the Senate was filled to overflowing. He said he should not argue the main question, but should indulge in general remarks. He spoke of the President's tyranny in dismissing the Treasurer, because he would not obey his order—of the adoration he claimed from his willing subjects—of the duty to keep a journal that they could not destroy—he cited a case from Pennsylvania, where he said, Mr. Buchanan, our legal and constitutional giant, had given an opinion different from the one he now entertained. He then attempted to show the unconstitutionality of the *condemning resolution* of March, 1834. Here the orator failed. Reason is not his forte, and he returned to declamation, where he is much more successful. He ridiculed the *Expunging Resolution*—spoke of the mutilation of the Record—of the idolatry of Senators; all worshipped the President, whether they were Senators for six years or six weeks—yes, said he, your six weeks' Senator—no inconsiderable part of the territory of whose State has been in the possession of a foreign power for six years—would better employ his talents in the paramount duty of regaining that territory. As soon as he sat down, Mr. Dana attempted to get the floor, but Mr. Buchanan obtained it. He reviewed some part of Mr. Clay's argument, and showed its fallacy, and replied to his case cited from Pennsylvania—showed the difference between the two, and in a most clear, powerful and consistent argument, battered down every position Mr. Clay had taken, and then made a most happy appeal to the Senate to do justice to their greatly injured and unjustly condemned President. When he sat down, Mr. Dana rose, and said he only wished to reply to a single remark of Mr. Clay. He said that the Hon. gentleman from Kentucky had been pleased to call the attention of the Senate to a Senator of six weeks, and to one who represented a State, no inconsiderable part of which, was in the possession of a foreign power—and gratuitously advised him to exert his talents for the reclamation of that territory. Mr. D. admitted that his seat was by a temporary appointment; but he would have that gentleman to understand, that whether he held his seat in that body for six weeks or six years, that he was not to be deterred from a performance of his duty by him or any other gentleman. The duties and responsibilities which he owed his State, he should fearlessly and conscientiously perform. He had no personal acquaintance with that gentleman, and why he should have been thus personally he could not conceive, unless from a total failure to shake the legal and constitutional positions which Mr. D. had, in his remarks on the subject, submitted. The gentleman would escape from the argument by a personal attack. Mr. D. further remarked, that he should have been glad to have given a silent vote in this question, but coming from a State which had given instructions to their Senators to vote for the Expunging Resolution, a sense of duty, as well as his own feelings, compelled him to submit an argument on the subject, and he was not to be questioned by that gentleman for so doing. He admitted that no inconsiderable part of the territory of the State which he had the honor to represent, is in the possession of a foreign power, and he regretted that it was so, and that it would finally be lost, it must be traced to the measures of that Hon. gentleman, when he held a different station from the one he now occupies!—When, if he did not hold the throne, he

held a power greater than that of the throne. Next, Mr. Bayard took the floor. After him Daniel Webster rose, and with a *protestando* closed the scene.

Thus has that panic resolution of condemnation, which would have broken down any other man than Gen. Jackson, and which was well calculated to destroy the Government, been stamped with infamy in the very Hall where the monster was begotten and brought forth, and the old Hero and sage has lived to see it done—and long may he live to enjoy the benediction of a grateful people.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Eastern Argus dated Washington, Jan. 20, 1837. President Jackson's health is gradually improving, though he is yet feeble. His age, and the nature of his complaint unite to keep anxiety alive. It is said he almost counts in pleasure the days, in anticipation of the hour when he is to relinquish the high honors of his station, and seek the composure and quiet of his home at the Hermitage. The great and disinterested purposes of his noble ambition in behalf of the country are very strongly appreciated, and every circumstance connected with his services, his health, and his happiness is eagerly and extensively noticed. It will be wise, very wise, in a Statesman who succeeds him, to catch the spirit and discernment which his great moral courage has so unerringly called forth. His sur, as it sinks in the West, is indeed clear, strong and brilliant.

Twenty-Fourth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

Friday, Jan. 13. In Senate, Mr. Davis submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to send to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any communication received by, or correspondence had, between the Executive of the United States and General Santa Anna, or any other person claiming to act in behalf of Mexico, respecting the independence or future disposition and civil condition of Texas, if any such communication have been made, or any such correspondence has been had. Also such communications, if any, as have been made from any other foreign government or governments touching the same subject.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Benton's expunging resolution. Mr. Dana concluded his remarks in his favor. Mr. Preston made a speech against it. Mr. Clay obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bill to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government. Two motions were pending;—one to commit the Bill and Report to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and the other to postpone it indefinitely.

Mr. Halsey, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it, and the question being taken on the first motion, it was decided in the affirmative without a count.

Ten thousand extra copies of the Bill and Report were ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee (Mr. McKenney in the chair) and took up a number of private bills, which were reported and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Jan. 14. In Senate, Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of New York, praying for the establishment of a National Bank, to be located in the City of New York. On account of the deranged state of the trade, and the currency, the petitioners were induced to make this application. As they considered a National Bank as the only remedy, they pray that the Bank may be established on the plan suggested in the message of the President of 1832.

While he bore testimony to the respectability of the petitioners, Mr. T. stated that he could not concur in the prayer of the petition. His views he had expressed here and elsewhere, and he had seen no reason to change them.

The resolution offered by Mr. Davis requesting of the President a communication of any matter in his possession relative to the visit of Santa Anna, &c., being before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. Grundy said he certainly would not oppose the resolution, but he would be glad if the Senator from Massachusetts would permit it to lie for a few days, as there might be more information received by that time.

Mr. Davis said he saw no particular reason for urging the matter at this time. He had no information except that which he had derived from the papers. He knew nothing more, but he wished for some information, and he thought the public had a right to it. If this distinguished individual was coming here for the purpose of negotiation, some information on the subject must have preceded him. He had no objection to the resolution lying over until Monday.

The resolution was then laid on the table. The Senate then took up the Bill to prohibit the sales of public lands except to actual settlers. After some discussion, the expunging resolution was taken up, but before any action the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Pickens rose to inquire of the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs whether that committee were ready to report upon the subject of Texan relations to them referred; and if not, at what day they would report upon that urgent and important subject.

Mr. Howard, though he did not, he said, assent to the right of the gentleman thus to question him, stated that the Committee had, for some time had the subject under consideration,

and were not yet able to come to any conclusion upon it.

Mr. Howard asked leave to submit a resolution reversing the order for calling on the States for petitions, so as to avoid the pending motion in relation to the petition presented by Mr. Adams, and allow the Western and Southern members to present their petitions.

Mr. Adams objected to the motion, and hoped, he said, that the House would not evade the question of the reception of the petition which he had presented.

Mr. Howard moved to suspend the rules—lost, 86 to 46, not two thirds.

Monday, Jan. 16.—In Senate. Mr. Grundy from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and determine claims against the United States, which was read and ordered to a second reading. [The Bill authorizes the Board to consist of three Commissioners, who shall hear and make brief statements of their opinions to Congress. They are to have power to make all rules which may be needful for the conducting of business and may appoint Commissioners to take testimony, &c.]

The resolution offered by Mr. Davis on Tuesday, requesting information such as may be in the possession of the President concerning the visit of Santa Anna, was taken up and adopted.

The expunging resolution was then taken up. Mr. Clay made a speech against it. Mr. Buchanan replied. The debate was continued by Messrs. Dana, Bayard, Strange, Hendricks and Ewing of Ohio. Mr. Webster read a sort of protest against the measure. The question was then taken, and the Resolution passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing, (Ill.) Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, (Ala.) Lewis, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Paige, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—24.

NAYS.—Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, (Ohio) Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19.

The Journal of the Senate for 1834 was then brought in, and the obnoxious resolution expunged in presence of the Senate.

In the House, the resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Howard was adopted, and the remainder of the sitting occupied in the presentation of petitions and resolutions. Those petitions in relation to abolition were severely objected to and the question of reception laid up on the table.

Tuesday, Jan. 17. In Senate.—A message was received from the President of the U. S. containing communications on the subject of the difficulty of bringing to justice certain incendiaries of the public buildings in that city. It is recommended that the existing laws be revised, and that the statute of limitation in criminal cases, shall be repealed, except as relates to civil offences. The dangers to which the public records were exposed in consequence of the absence of fire proof buildings, rendered necessary some additional and strong provisions of security. The Message was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed. Various bills received from the House of Representatives were read a first and second time, and referred to the appropriate Committees.

J. H. Speare, elected a Senator of the United States for the State of Maryland, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Goldsborough, appeared, and took the oath and his seat.

The bill to prohibit the sale of public lands except to actual settlers, was then taken up and amended. Mr. Morris moved a further amendment, but before it was disposed of the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wise's Resolution in relation to the Executive Departments, was adopted, yeas 163, nays 9.

Mr. Cambreleng's Report. The Washington Globe of Saturday contains the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means recommending a further reduction of the revenue from imports. We have already given a pretty full abstract of this document. The gist of it is contained in a nut-shell, viz. by three equal reductions, six months assunder, beginning 30th Sept. next and terminating 30th Sept. 1838, to bring down the duties on all important articles to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. In other words, to accomplish within a little more than 19 months, what by the Compromise Act would not be accomplished until 1842. Also to repeal the duties on Salt and Coal, from and after the 30th of Sept. next. The diminution of revenue effected by the three reductions proposed, would be about 7,600,000. It appears to be supposed that this reduction will be required in addition to that which will result from limiting the sales of land to actual settlers.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Stamp Act. In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the bill to authorize the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to receive the State's proportion of the surplus revenue was passed to be engrossed by a large majority.

This morning Mr. Sargent of Boston, presented an order that the Committee, to whom the consideration of the subject had been referred, be instructed to report forthwith a Bill for the distributing of the surplus, among the cities, towns and districts in proportion to population. The order was passed by a vote of four hundred and twenty one yeas to one nay. [Boston Transcript.]

ON THE DEBATE.

Paris, January 31, 1837.

We have looked over the proceedings of our State Legislature for the last week but find little business transacted which would be of interest to our readers. It is for this reason that we make few extracts from the Journal of the day. At this period of the session most of the business is in the process of examination & investigation by the respective committees. The Legislature usually holds but one short session in a day, and most of their time is employed in committees, where the business is usually matured. The question of the removal of the seat of Government has been disposed of by a reference to the people. The Treasurer and Secretary of State of that year have been re-elected by a vote which manifested the confidence of the Legislature in their abilities and its satisfaction with the manner in which their duties have been performed.

Our second snow storm of any considerable importance was had on Saturday night (21st inst). Though the quantity of snow which fell was not large yet such was the unusual violence of the wind that it was thrown into drifts of from ten to fifteen feet in height, rendering the roads impassable. The snow continued on Monday, and the roads were so obstructed that the papers did not arrive in season for the transaction of any business on Tuesday. We understand that the Grand Jury have indicted the whole land from this place to Fryburg, or not having been properly broken out this week.

As considerable inconvenience has been experienced for some years past on account of a severe snow storm, and the impassable state of the roads at the winter term of our Court it has been suggested that by fixing a month earlier we should be likely to avoid the evasions and inconveniences to which we have been subjected.

The Kentucky Journal says that the Bill relating to the removal of the seat of Government has not yet finally passed either branch of the Legislature.

The Criminal Court at the C. C. Pleas held in this town last week was unusually large for this County.—Win. Lord of Newry, was indicted for stealing a horse of brass and several pounds of money. He was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the County Jail. Alex. R. Hoodly indicted for stealing a horse belonging to Mr. White of Duxfield. Found guilty and sentenced to two years in the State prison at the Arsenal. Johnathan Shillfield of Paris, indicted for an assault upon Isaac Butterfield and wounding him dangerously with a scuffle. Found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of Court and to give bond to keep the peace for the term of two years. Two boys, by the name of Tibbets were indicted for stealing money to a small amount. They were young—about fourteen and the other a year older. Upon representation made to the Court they were discharged for the present with an understanding that if they should reform, no further proceedings would be had against them, otherwise they will be tried upon the present indictment.

Texas. The report of the Committee in the House of Representatives in Congress in favor of a reduction of the Tariff, is denounced as far as we have seen by the whole opposition press. To us it appears surprising that there should be found a party willing and wishing to raise a surplus revenue by the imposition of duties on many of the necessities of life. Almost all admit that a surplus revenue is an evil,—that it is pregnant with danger, and none can deny that it is a folly to raise money not wanted for the expenses of government, merely for the purpose of distributing it again among the people or States. And yet in the face of these admissions we find those who strenuously oppose any attempt to reduce the revenue to the wants of the government. But will the people longer submit to this state of things? Will they sustain those of their servants, who still insist upon taxing them unnecessarily?

Lady's Book. We have received the January number of this work, now under the control of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, a lady well and favorably known to the literary public. From the number before us we believe this work will be rendered still more deserving of the attention & patronage of the public, and more especially of the ladies than it has been heretofore. We believe that it will be a most valuable work, and that a more elevated moral tone will pervade the work, than heretofore. The editor's name we will qualify for the task she has undertaken, and strive to appreciate the waste and failure of her sex. We earnestly commend it to the attention of our female friends.

We have received the January number of the Maine Monthly Magazine, filled with the usual variety of useful and entertaining matter. We notice a reprint of the publisher of the small amount of money received by him since the publication of the last number. We hope this is not to be taken as an indication of any falling off in the support of this publication, which owes its warm encouragement of the reading and writing community in this State.

The C. C. Pleas is held in this town last week Judge Witham presiding, adjourned on Saturday, having disposed of all the business before them.

A meteoric phenomenon of unusual splendor was witnessed here on the Wednesday night. It resembled the Aurora Borealis, but exceeded in brilliancy the usual appearance of that kind. The light was so vivid that the snow looked red like a field of blood. It was a clear, still, cold night and the scene was most beautiful and brilliant.

[For the Democrat.]

Mr. Cole, a friend at Washington has kindly furnished some account of the proceedings of the Senate on the memorable 16th Jan. when the approach was removed from the character of our venerable President.

I take the liberty of transcribing a portion for publication, as peculiarly interesting to Maine and more especially to Orono.

The subject of the Expunging Resolution had been under debate for the week before and it was expected that the business would be closed on Monday, the 16th. Monday came. The Senate was filled to overflowing. Mr. Clay took the floor, as was expected; went on and after a short time, justified the condemnatory Resolution of 1834, and declared the preamble of the Expunging Resolution, called Senators witnesses of the White House, and urged them on to the work of expunging.

He told them to turn up their Records, their six years men, and their six weeks men, the territory of whose State was in the possession of a foreign Power. And he would advise that six weeks Senator instead of expunging his miraculous President, to use his talents in the benevolent purpose of reclaiming the territory of his State from the possession of a foreign Power. When Mr. Clay closed, Mr. Dana of Maine attempted to get

the floor. But Mr. Benton intervened, and he made a full and correct statement of Mr. Clay. When he set down Mr. Dana and Mr. Dana both rose; but as the latter gentleman expressed a wish merely to reply to Mr. Clay, Mr. Bayard gave way, when Mr. Dana proceeded.

The Hon. Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) has been pleased to denounce me a Senator of six weeks, a Senator, a part of the territory of whose State is in the possession of a foreign Power; and he has gratuitously counselled me to use my talents in the benevolent purpose of redeeming it from a foreign Power, instead of expunging the miraculous President. I admit, Sir, that I hold my seat on this floor by a temporary executive appointment—but I would have that gentleman to know, Sir, that, whether I hold my seat here for six weeks, or six years, I am not to be deterred from a performance of my duty by him, or by any other man. No, Sir. The duties I owe my constituents, shall be fearlessly and faithfully performed. Sir, the State I have the honor in part to represent, whether for a longer or shorter period, have, by their Legislature, instructed their Senators to vote for the Expunging Resolution, and does that gentleman think, because I am here by a temporary appointment, that I have no duties to perform? Or that he can deter me from doing them? If he can, let him name me, Sir, I have duties and responsibilities resting on me, I shall not shrink from a performance of them, though I may be here but six weeks, or six days. Sir, I am not to be deterred by that gentleman. I have no personal acquaintance with him, and why I should be thus rudely treated by him on this floor I am at a loss to conceive; unless he hoped to escape from his duty by a personal attack. Sir, I admit, that a large and valuable part of the territory of the State which I have the honor to represent is in the possession of a foreign Power. I regret it—I lament it—I have considered what could be done to reclaim it. But, Sir, how came it there? Where fault is it? If I mistake not, Sir, the cause is due to be traced to the measures of that gentleman, Sir. Yes, Sir—and at a time, when he held a higher seat, than he now occupies, when he was the popular and powerful Mr. Clay—when, Sir, if he did not hold the throne he was greater than the throne—That that is past—never, never, never more to return.

From the Augusta Age.
NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Citizens of Maine—if you care for your honor, if you fear disgrace, it is time to arouse.—Your State has been invaded, and is now held by England. A nation which, above all others, has injured and insulted America, which by a uniform system of oppression, first forced us into a war for independence, and afterwards by acts, which to call insults and injuries, were to make them honors and favors, lusted us into another for national existence—this nation has now committed upon Maine the extremest outrage which can be offered to a State—that of seizing her territory.

Are we willing to look on in silence, and permit this high-handed measure to be carried into effect? There is no doubt in the British Provinces so stupid as not to perceive, that if it is carried into effect the most important advantages which could be wrested from the United States, is secured to Britain.—That if the northern part of Maine becomes a British Province, and the attempted line of communication is formed, the growth of the Provinces, already according to their own state merits, proportionally more rapid than that of the United States, will be vastly increased in the course of the latter and particularly of Maine.—And that with the desired line of communication with Madawaska and other suitable points made parts of that chain of fortresses, of which Quebec, Halifax and Grand Britain places the whole of Maine—to say nothing of the situation of her sister States—at the mercy of an unscrupulous foe.

If we can submit in indifference to the degradation of being stripped of one third of our State, there is certainly no dignity, no respect, which could stir us to exerting signs of feeling. If we have not the spirit to defend ourselves like freemen, we might, perhaps, suppose His Royal Majesty to spare us the bitter cup he offers. That would be far better than to drain his dregs in silent submission. It would show that although we dare not resent the foul indignity put upon us, we are not so utterly affected as not to feel it. Perhaps the nation which kidnapped our seamen, burnt our Capital, mutilated the tombs of our fallen heroes, laid in ashes every village of the sea-coast that it found defenceless—perhaps that generous nation will listen to our prayer for justice. Nay, perhaps it will do more. Perhaps it will spare us the humiliation of the dismemberment of our territory, by taking the whole State under its care.

These things cannot be. Maine will never submit to be thus vilely transferred from the United States to England. Its infancy would not only be stamped on the pages of history, but every chart that delineates the boundary between the United States and Canada—between the Republic and the Kingdom—would proclaim it to the four quarters of the earth.—There is not a man in the State but would reel with indignation the thought that at some future day, his posterity, as they traced the northern frontier of the mutilated State, should bless God that England did not usurp more of that territory which the patriotism of their forefathers so tamely yielded, and rejoice that the sateety of England, not the manhood of Maine, left her on the liberty side of the line.

The course which Maine should pursue is plain. The State must not be dismembered. She must exercise jurisdiction over the whole of her territory. It is the duty of the Legislature to take measures forthwith, for incorporating the citizens of the Madawaska settlements with their fellow citizens, and for admitting them to the exercise of those privileges to which, as inhabitants of this State, they are entitled.—The administration of justice in our own tribunals should be secured to them, and further sufferance of the outrage of dragging them to the gaols and court-houses of New Brunswick,

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The PORTLAND SKETCH BOOK.
Gift.
Norway, Jan. 2, 1837.

THE ESCAPE.—BY MISS EDWARDS.

On a point of land, at the junction of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, is a broken stone wall, the remains of a fortification. Tradition says, that a commandant of this fort (which was built by the French to protect their traders against the savages) married a young Iroquois, who was, before or after the marriage, converted to the Catholic faith.

She was the daughter of a chieftain of her tribe, and great efforts were made by her people to induce her to return to them. Her brother lurked in this neighborhood, and procured interviews with her, and attempted to win her back by all the motives of national pride and family affection—but all in vain.

The young Garanga, or, as called by her baptismal name, Marguerite, was bound by a three fold cord—her love to her husband, to her son, and to her religion. Mecumeh, her brother, finding persuasion of no avail, had recourse to stratagem. The commandant was in the habit of going down the river on fishing excursions, and when he returned he would fire his signal gun, and Marguerite and her son would hasten to the shore to meet him.

On one occasion he had been gone longer than usual. Marguerite was filled with apprehensions, natural enough at the time when imminent dangers and hair-breadth escapes were of every day occurrence. She had sat in the tower and watched for the returning canoe till the last beam of the day had faded from the waters; the deepening shadows of twilight played tricks with her imagination.

Once she was startled by the waterfowl, which as it skimmed along the surface of the water, imagined to her fancy the light canoe, impelled by her husband's vigorous arm; again she heard the leaps of the heavy Muskuloughi, and the splashing waters sounded to her fancy like the first dash of the oar. That passed away, and disappointment and tears followed. Her boy was beside her; the young Louis, who, though scarcely twelve years old, already had his imagination filled with daring deeds.

Born and bred in a fort, he was an adept in the use of the bow and the musket; courage seemed to be his instinct, and danger his element, and battles and wounds were household words with him. He laughed at his mother's fears; but in spite of his boyish ridicule, they strengthened till apprehension seemed reality.

Suddenly the sound of the signal gun broke on the stillness of the night. Both mother and son sprang on their feet with a cry of joy, and were pressing hand in hand towards the outer gate, when a sentinel stopped them, to remind Marguerite it was her husband's order that no one should venture outside the walls after sunset. She however insisted on passing, and telling the soldier that she would answer to his commandant for his breach of orders, she passed the outer barrier. Young Louis held up his bow and arrow before the sentinel, saying gaily, "I am my mother's body guard, you know?" Tradition has preserved these trifling circumstances, as the events that followed rendered them memorable. The distance from the fort to the place where the commandant moored his canoe was trifling and quickly passed. Marguerite and Louis flew along the narrow foot-path, reached the shore, and were in the arms of Mecumeh and his fierce companions.

Entreaties and resistance were alike in vain. Resistance was made in a manly spirit by Louis, who drew a knife from the girdle of one of the Indians, and attempted to plunge it into the bosom of Mecumeh who was roughly binding his wampum belt over Marguerite's mouth, to deaden the sound of her screams. The uncle wrested his knife from him, and smiled proudly on him, as if recognizing in the brave boy a scion from his own stock.

The Indians had two canoes. Marguerite was conveyed to one, Louis to the other, and both the canoes were rowed into the Oswegatchie and up the stream, as fast as it was possible to impel them against the current of the river. Not a word or cry uttered the boy; he seemed intent on some purpose; and when the canoe approached near the shore, he took off a military cap he wore, and threw it so skillfully that it lodged where he meant it should, on the branch of a tree that projected over the water. There was a long white feather in the cap. The Indians had observed the boy's movement; they held up their oars a moment, and seemed to consult whether they should return and remove the cap; but after a moment they again dashed their oars in the water, and proceeded forward.

They continued rowing for a few minutes, and then landed, hid their canoes behind some trees on the river's bank, and plunged into the woods with their prisoners. It seems to have been their intention to return to their canoes in the morning; and they had not proceeded far from the shore, when they kindled a fire, and prepared food, and offered a share of it to Marguerite and Louis.

Poor Marguerite, as may be supposed, had no mind to eat; but Louis, with tradition, ate as heartily as if he had been safe within the walls of the fort. After the supper, the Indians stretched themselves before the fire, but not till they had taken the precaution to bind Marguerite to a tree, and to compel Louis to lie down in the arms of his uncle Mecumeh.

Neither of the prisoners closed their eyes. Louis kept his fixed on his mother. She sat upright beside an oak tree; the cord was fastened around her waist, and bound around the tree, which had been blasted by lightning. The moon poured its beams through the naked branches upon her face, convulsed with agony of despair and fear. With one hand she held a crucifix to her lips, the other was on her rosary.

The sight of his mother in such a situation

STIRRED UP DURING THOUGHTS IN THE BOSOM OF THE

heroic boy; but he lay powerless in his uncle's arms, brawny arms. He tried to disengage himself, but on the slightest movement Mecumeh, though still sleeping, seemed conscious, and strained him closer to him. At last, the strong sleep that, in the depth of the night, steeped the senses in utter forgetfulness, overpowered him, and left Louis free. He rose cautiously, looked for one instant on the Indians, and assured himself they all slept profoundly. He then possessed himself of Mecumeh's knife, which lay at his feet, and severed the cord that bound his mother to the tree. Neither of them spoke a word, but, with the least possible noise, they resumed the way by which they had come from the shore—Louis in the confidence, and Marguerite in the faint hope of reaching it before they were overtaken.

It may be imagined how often the poor woman, thus as a fawn, was startled by the evening breeze stirring the leaves; but the boy bounded forward as if there were neither fear nor danger in the world. They had nearly attained the margin of the river, where Louis meant to launch one of the canoes and drop down the current, when the Indian yell, resounding through the woods, struck their ears. They were missed, pursued and escape impossible. Marguerite, panic-struck, sank to the ground. Nothing could check the career of Louis. "On, on, mother," he cried, "to the shore—to the shore." She rose and instinctively followed her boy. The sound of pursuit came nearer and nearer. They reached the shore and there beheld three canoes coming swiftly up the river. Animate with hope, Louis screamed the watchword of the garrison, and was answered by his father's voice.

The possibility of escape, and the certain approach of her husband, infused new life into Marguerite. "Your father cannot see us," she said "as we stand here in the shade of the trees; send yourself in that thicket—I will plunge into the water." Louis crouched under the bushes, and was completely hidden by an overhanging grape vine, while his mother advanced a few steps into the water, and stood erect, where she could be distinctly seen.

A shout from the canoe apprised her that she was recognized, and at the same moment the Indians, who had now reached the shore, rent the air with their cries of rage and defiance. They stood for a moment, as if deliberating what next to do. Mecumeh maintained an undaunted and resolute air; but with his followers the aspect of armed men and a force thrice their number, had its usual effect—they fled. He looked after them, cried "Shame!" and then, with a desperate yell, leaped into the water and stood beside Marguerite. The canoes were now within a few yards. He put his knife to her bosom—"The daughter of Mecumeh," he said, "should have died by the judgment of our warriors; but now by her brother's hand must she perish." And he drew back his arm to give vigor to the fatal stroke, when an arrow pierced his own breast, and he fell insensible at his sister's side.

A moment after Marguerite was in the arms of her husband, and Louis, with his bow unstrung, bounded from the shore, and was received in his father's canoe; and the wild shores rang with the exclamations of the soldiers, while his father's tears of pride and joy were poured like rain upon his cheek.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S Aromatic Catarrh & Headache EXPOSURE.

THIS Small is superior to any thing known, for removing Catarrh of the Bladder, Catarrh of the Uterus, Catarrh of the Vagina, Catarrh of the Rectum, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Throat, Catarrh of the Nose, Catarrh of the Ears, Catarrh of the Eyes, Catarrh of the Skin, Catarrh of the Hair, Catarrh of the Nails, Catarrh of the Bones, Catarrh of the Joints, Catarrh of the Muscles, Catarrh of the Nerves, Catarrh of the Brain, Catarrh of the Spinal Cord, Catarrh of the Spleen, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Prostate, Catarrh of the Uterus, Catarrh of the Vagina, Catarrh of the Rectum, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Throat, Catarrh of the Nose, Catarrh of the Ears, Catarrh of the Eyes, Catarrh of the Skin, Catarrh of the Hair, Catarrh of the Nails, Catarrh of the Bones, Catarrh of the Joints, Catarrh of the Muscles, Catarrh of the Nerves, Catarrh of the Brain, Catarrh of the Spinal Cord, 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